

REEL # 214

KAZDA, O.

to

KAZDA, O.

"Heat Engineering in Industrial Plants." p. 247. Praha, Vol. 3, no. 7, July 1953.

SO: East European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1954, Lib. of Congress

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721410001-5"

KAZDA, L.

First experiences from the meeting of the Artistic Council of the Knitters Association. p. 259.

TEXTIL .. (Ministerstvo lehkého průmyslu) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 14, no. 7, July 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI), LC Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960.

Uncl.

KAZDA, Stanislav

Motility of the cervix uteri in pregnancy. Cas.lek.cesk. 99 no.
3/4:Lek.veda zahr., p.10-17 22 Ja '60.

1. UPMD Praha-Podoli, reditel doc. MUDr. M. Vojta, zasl.lekar CSR.
(PREGNANCY physiol.)
(CERVIX UTERI physiol.)

ZIDOVSKY, Jan. KAZDA, Stanislav

The influence of synthetic estrogens on the vaginal mucous membrane and cervix in the early stage of pregnancy. Cesk. gyn. 25[39] no.7: 516-521 S '60.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite v Praze-Podoli, reditel doc.

MUDr. M.Vojta, zaslouzily lekar CSEK

(ESTROGENS pharmacol.)

(PREGNANCY physiol.)

(VAGINA pharmacol.)

(CERVIX UTERI pharmacol.)

KAZDA, Stanislav

The reaction of the uterus to oxytocin in early pregnancy. Cesk.
syn.25[39] no.6:497-500 J1'60.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite v Praze-Podoli, red. doc.dr.
M.Vojta, zaslouzily lekar CSR.
(UTERUS pharmacol)
(OXYTOCIN pharmacol)
(PREGNANCY physiol)

KAZDA, Stanislav; LAITL, Josef; ZAITLIK, Vojtech

On anesthesia for artificial interruption of pregnancy. *Cesk.gyn.*
25[39] no.9:672-677 N '60.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite, Praha-Podoli, reditel doc. dr.
M. Vojta, zasl. lekar CSSR.
(ABORTION THERAPEUTIC anesthe & analg)

KAZDA, Stanislav

Use of ergot preparations in obstetrics and gynecology. Ped.,
akush. i gin. 23 no.4:36-40 '61. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut okhrany materi i detey v Prage, Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsia-
listicheskaya Respublika (direktor - dotsent, zasluzhanny vrach M.
Voyta).

KAZDA, Stanislav

Hysterography in early pregnancy. Cesk. gyn. 26 no.3:189-193 Apr '61.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite, Praha Podoli, reditel doc. dr.
M. Vojta, zaslouzily lekar CSSR.
(PREGNANCY radiog)

KAZDA, Stanislav, CSc.; BROTANEK, Vladimir

Role of the cervix uteri in the onset of labor. Cesk. gyn. 27[41]
no.5:333-337 Je '62.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite, Praha-Podoli, red. doc. dr. M.Vojta,
technicka spoluprace inz. M.Pirner, Metra-Praha.
(LABOR physiol) (CERVIX UTERI physiol)

BUDINSKY, J., CSc.; DOLEZAL, A., CSc.; KAZDA, S., CSc.; KRAL, J.

A possibility of influencing labor by pharmacological means. Cesk.
gyn. 27[41] no.5:372-375 Je '62.

1. I a II. gyn.-por. klin. fak. vseob. lek. KU, Praha, Gyn.-por.
klin. pediatr. fak. KU, Praha, Ustav pro peci o matku a dite,
Praha-Podoli.

(LABOR)

(ANESTHESIA OBSTETRICAL)

KAZDA, S.; BROTANEK, V.

Function of estrogens and progesterones in the beginning of labor.

Ces. Lek. Cesk. 101 no.12:49-61 23 Mr '62.

1. Ustav pro peči o matku a dite v Praze-Podoli, reditel doc. dr. M. Vojta, zasl. lek.

(ESTROGENS physiol) (PROGESTERONES physiol)
(LABOR physiol)

VOJTA, M., doc.; FRIEDLANDEROVA, R.; DOLEZAL, A., CSc.; KAZDA, S., CSc.;
KLIMENT, V., CSc.; KONECNA, D.; MARSAL, K.; PORODOVSKY, K., doc., CSc.;
SOYKOVA-PACHNEROVA, E., CSc.

Current problems of the psychic and somatic method of preparing for
labor. Cesk. gyn. 27[41] no.5:347-356 Je '62.
(LABOR)

BROTANEK, V.; KAZDA, S.; ROTH, L.

A method for studying uterine blood flow in pregnant women. *Physiol. Bohemoslov.* 11 no.4:358-363 '62.

1. Institute for the Care of Mother and Child and Research Institute
for Communications, Prague.

(PREGNANCY) (UTERUS) (BLOOD CIRCULATION)
(BODY TEMPERATURE)

KAZDA S.
[Handwritten signature]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KAZDA, S., MD; KLAIN, M., MD.

1. Institute of Pediatrics (Ustav pro pedi o matku a dite), Prague; 2. Institute of Clinical and Experimental Surgery (Ustav klinicke a experiment- alni chirurgie), Prague (for all)

Prague, Prakticky lekar, No 10, 1963, pp 383-384

"Notes on the Interruption Techniques Applied in Artificial Pregnancies."

JUNGMANNOVA, C.; KAZDA, S.; BROTANEK, V.; JEDIVA, M.

Method of measuring motor activity of the breast in lactating women. Cesk. fysiол. 12 no.6:459-462 N°63.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite, Praha.

KAZDA, S.; BROTANEK, V.

Modern methods of registering labor in pregnant women and parturients. Cesk. gynek. 28 no.7:470-474 S '63.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite v Praze, reditel doc. dr. M. Vojta.

(LABOR) (UTERUS) (ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)

KAZDA, S.; BROTANEK, V.; ZIDOVSKY, J.

Interference of exogenous oxytocin with the dynamics of uterine reactivity and vaginal cytology in pregnancy at term. Cesk. gynek. 28 no.7:474-478 S '63.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite v Praze, reditel doc. dr. M. Vojta.

(OXYTOCIN) (VAGINAL SMEARS)
(LABOR) (LABOR, INDUCED)

BROCTANEK, V.; HODR, J.; KAZDA, S.; STEMBERA, Z.K.

Role of the CNS during labor under the influence of morphine.
Effect of morphine on uterine activity, CNS activity and
glycide metabolism. Cesk. gynek. 28 no.7:473-482 S '63.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite v Praze, reditel doc. dr.
M. Vojta.

(MORPHINE) (CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM)
(LABOR) (UTERUS) (CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)
(BLOOD SUGAR) (PYRUVATES) (LACTATES)
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)

KAZDA, VACLAV

...the new method of potentiometric titration ...
...Komárek-Horáček, Čechoslovensko ...
...The new method of potentiometric titration ...

...methods 17 references

P. Schneider

6
2
1

KAZDA, V.

Problems of transport in the building industry and their solution. p.148 (Pozemni Stavby, Vol.5, no.3, Mar. 1957) Praha

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (MEAL) LC, Vol.6, no.7, July 1957. Uncl.

WADA; 1.

"The Relation Between The Destructiveness And Intensity of
Cybernetic War and The Most Recent War. In: War, 1970, 1971,
1972. (Zurich: A. Schönbach Verlag, 1972, 1973, 1974,
1975.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Assassinations, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975.

KAZDA, V.

Ecology of the weevil Ceuthorhynchus napi Gyll. p.1-37. Ceskoslovenska
akademie ved. ROZPRÁVY. RADA MATEMATICKO-PRÍRODOVEDCKÁ. Praha.
Vol. 65, no. 8, 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL), Library of Congress,
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / General and Specialized Zoology. Insects. Harmful P
Insects and Acarids. Pests of the Technical, Oil,
Medicinal and Essential-Oil Cultures.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, No. 83028

Author : ~~Kazda, V.~~

Inst : Not given

Title : A Scheme to Introduce Forecasts of the Beet Snout
Multiplication

Orig Pub : Za vysokou urodu, 1957, 5, No 2, 40-42

Abstract : Data are introduced to show the relationship of the
damage, brought about by the beetle, to its average
quantity in the soil for the preceding year and the
weather conditions for the years, 1952-1954. A system of
data collections is proposed, which is indispensable for
the establishment of substantiated yearly forecasts.

Card 1/1

Country : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY :

P-5

ABS. JOUR. : ZEBiol., No. 19, 1958, No. 87615

AUTHOR : Kazda, V.

INST. :

TITLE : Checking the basis of forecast of the number
of snout beetles (*Ceuthorrhynchus napi*) in
Central Bohemia During 1954-1956

ORIG. PUB. : Zool. listy, 1957, 6, No 1, 234-246

ABSTRACT : The first snout-beetle forecast is made in
autumn on the basis of the following data: 1) influence of
external conditions during the preceding springtime period
on numerical strength of the new generation of snout beetles;
2) the number of young beetles in samples of soil after
the harvesting of rape and cabbage; 3) amount of precipi-
tation during August and September. In the spring, a de-
termination is made of changes in acreage of winter rape
plantings, and of the results of trapping of young beetles
as they emerge from the ground. Data concerning the damage
done by snout beetles confirm correctness of theoretical
assumptions of the forecasting. In order to secure more
accurate data on the numerical strength of snout beetles.
CARD: 1/2

KAZDOBA, M.N., komandir eskadril'i, mayor, voyenny letchik pervogo klassa

Retraining. Vest.Vozd.Fl. no.3:39-42 Mr '61.
(Flight training)

(MIRA 14:6)

KAZDOBIN, A.S., inzh.; SHANIN, N.A., inzh.; VIZERIN, I.V., inzh.

Floating KSP-2,7 mowing machine used in obtaining reed for ensilage.
Trakt. 1 sel'khozmasb. no.11:16-17 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Gosudarstvennoye spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro po sel'khozmasbi-
nam pri Gosplane USSR.
(Mowing machines) (Reed (Botany))

KAZDOBIN, A.S., inzh.; SHCHERBAK, G.Ye., inzh.

~~Automotive machines for the harvesting of reeds.~~ Bum. prom.
33 no.8:15-16 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Gosudarstvennoye spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro po
sel'khoz mashinam pri Gosplane USSR.
(Harvesting machinery)

DEMCHENKO, I.C. [Demchenko, I.P.]; MAKHINA, G.I. [Machina, G.I.];
MOSKALENKO, V.G. [Moskalenko, V.G.]

Oxidation of nitrogen oxide to nitrogen dioxide for automatic gas
analyzers. Khim.prom. [Ukr.] no.22/2-27 1955.

(MIRA 13:6)

KAZDOBINA, I.S.; LEVDIKOVA, G.A.; SOLOV'YEVA, N.I.

Study of the toxigenic properties of *Clostridium histolyticum*.
Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.3:60-65 Mr '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR.

KAZDOBJNA, I.S.; SOLOV'YEV, N.N.

Morphological characteristics and toxigenic properties of S- and R-forms of Clostridium histolyticum. Report No.1: S- and R-variants of Clostridium histolyticum. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.6:109-115 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut epidemiologii mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei
AMN SSSR.

L 54956-65 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 BW/JK
ACCESSION NR: AP5014294

UR/0016/65/000/006/0109/0115
576.851.555.034.1.097.29

AUTHOR: Kazdobina, I. S.; Solov'yev, N. N.

TITLE: Morphologic peculiarities and toxigenic properties of *Cl. histolyticum*, S- and R-forms. Report I S- and R-variants of *Cl. histolyticum*

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 6, 1365, 109-115

TOPIC TAGS: clostridium histolyticum, bacteriological culture, nutrient medium

ABSTRACT: The authors studied dissociative changes in 8 strains of *Cl. histolyticum* (5, 126, 127, 128, 158, 247, 22, and 276/822) in relation to morphological, cultural, and toxigenic properties. The cultures were grown on a medium consisting of 1% Broth with bits of meat, 0.1% agar, and 0.1% gelatin. The colonies grew slowly on the surface and deep in the agar and it was only on the second day that they could be differentiated. Signs of dissociation were apparent in the first generation of all the cultures. There were 3 distinct forms: rough, smooth and transitional. The morphological characteristics of the variants were deter-

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L 54956-55

ACCESSION NR: AP5014294

mined by the properties of the variants themselves and by the composition of the nutrient medium. The S- and R-forms possessed high proteolytic activity. The variant did not ferment carbohydrates, while several cultures of the rough variant fermented glucose and maltose without forming gas. The variant has 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N. F. Gamalei AMN, SSSR
(Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, AMN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 18Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO. FBI DOV: 008

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

L 58310-65 EWT(1)/EWA(1)/EZA(b)-2 JK

ACCESSION NR: AP5013799

UR/0016/65/000/005/0126/0130

576.851.55.094+576.851.55.097.29

AUTHOR: Kazdobina, I. S.

TITLE: Morphological and toxicogenic properties of the S- and R-forms of *Cl. histolyticum*. II. Toxicogenic properties of the S and R variants of *Cl. histolyticum*

SOURCE: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 5, 1965, 126-130

TOPIC TAGS: clostridium histolyticum, toxin, enzyme, nutrient medium

ABSTRACT: A comparison of the properties of filtrates of the S and R variants of *Cl. histolyticum* (strains 5, 126, and 247) grown on meat broth and casein-vegetable medium showed that lethal toxin, collagenase and other proteolytic enzymes were determined both by the properties of the variants themselves and by the nature of the nutrient medium. The toxicogenic properties and the collagenase and proteolytic activity of cultures obtained by growing colonies of the smooth variant were greater than those of the rough variant. For example, in cultures of R variants grown on meat broth, the collagenase and proteolytic activities were 2-3 times higher and 2-5 times lower, respectively, than in the S variants. Orig. art.

Card 1/2

L 58310-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013799

has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. N. F. Gamaley AMN SSSR
(Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology AMN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 21Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

KAZDOVA, Drahomila

Influence of various types of baby foods on the serum protein level of prematures. Miroslav Toman and Drahomila Kazdova. *Likafiki Listy* 9, no. 2, 42-4 (1954).--Prematurely born infants (164) were examd. The blood was analyzed immediately after birth. The results show that the compn. of the food does not affect the blood serum protein level, even when protein-rich diets are given for a long time.
O. E. Lebateln

KAZDOVA, L., BRAUN, T., FABRY, P; Nutrition Research Institute,
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000721410001-5
pro Vyzkum Vyzivy Lidu, Physiologicke Odd. Vyzkumny Ustav
Prirodnich Leciv), Prague.

"The Influence of the Method of Feeding on the Content of Nucleic Acids in Fatty Tissue of Rats."

Prague, Coskoslovenska Physiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, p 82

Abstract: Animals that receive food for 2 hours each day have a higher absolute and relative content of ribonucleic acid (RNA) than animals fed ad libitum. Starvation decreases the content of RNA and fat tissue; after feeding, the original values are reached. The ratio of RNA to DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) is higher in well-fed animals. This ratio also increases in the fat tissue after feeding. 1 Figure, 3 Western, 1 Czech reference. Submitted at "16 Days of Physiology" at Kosice, 30 Sep 65.

1. KAZDCEVIN, A.S., GEL'MAN, A.YA., NOVIKOT, V.A., KIBHIGIN, N.M., YEMSTOV, V.G.
2. USSR (600)
4. Reservoirs
7. Cleaning water supply reservoirs at sugar factories. Sakh.prom. 26, no. 12, 1052

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Unclassified.

KAZEL, L.

Do we always know the true reasons for fulfillment
or nonfulfillment of plans? p. 124. STAVIVO.
(Ministertvo stavebnictvi) Praha. Vol. 34,
no. 4, April 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL),
Library of Congress. Vol. 5, no. 12,
December 1956.

ZDRCK, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAZENAS, G.L., inzh.

Plotting of a d.c. magnetization curve using a bridge circuit.
Elektrotehnika 36 no.5:46 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

KAZENAS, L. D.

KAZENAS, L. D. "Measures for the Control of Black Canker of Fruit
Trees," Sad i Ogorod, no. 7, 1948, pp. 33-35. 60 Sal3

So: Sira Si - 1953, 15 December 1953

KAZENAS, L. D.
25737

Mery Bor'by S Chernym Rakom Plodovykh
Derev'ev. Sad I Ogorod, 1948, No7, S.
33-35

SO: LETOPIS NO. 30, 1948

KAZENAS, L.D., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Potato diseases in Alma-Ata Province and their control. Trudy Resp.
sta.zaghnch.rast.2:282-289 ' 55. (MLRA 10:1)
(Alma-Ata Province--Diseases and pests)

KAZENAS, L. D.

USSR/Diseases of Plants. Diseases of Cultivated Plants 0-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 1, 1958, 1932

Author : Kazenas L. D.

Inst : Not given

Title : Parasitic Fungus of Tomatoes

Orig Pub : Zashchita ra st. ot vredit. i bolezney, 1957,
No 3, 60

Abstract : A serious outbreak of the disease was noted in August 1956 in the area of the city of Balkhash (Kazakh SSR). The causative agent was found to be *Oidiopsis taurica* S., an incomplete stage of *Leveillula taurica* A.

Card 1/1

KAZENAS, L. D.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721410001-5

New species of rust fungi in Kazakhstan. Bot. mat. Otd. spor.
rast. 12:230-233 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Kazakhstan--Rusts (Fungi))

KAZENAS, V.I., prepodavatel' biologii

Wasps destroy locusts. Priroda 54 no.11:108 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Srednyaya shkola, Kargalinka, Alma-Atinskaya oblast'.

KAZENEVSKY, P.F.

Case of mortality of wild ungulates in the winter of 1955/56. Biol.
MOIP. Otd. biol. 66 no.6:147-148 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(ZHIGULI MOUNTAINS--DEER)

L 16020-65 E-T(1)/EWP(m)/PES(k)/EWA(1) Pd-1/Pi-1 AEDC(a)/AFWL/ASD(x)-2/AFETR/AFIC(2)
 ACCESSION NR: AP4048847 ESD(gs)/ESD(t) BW/WE S/0170/64/000/011/0022/0027

AUTHOR: Kazenin, D. A.

TITLE: On a possible exchange model in a boundary layer with surface phase-transformation

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskii zhurnal, no. 11, 1964, 22-27

TOPIC TAGS: boundary layer, two phase flow, condensation, mass transfer, similarity theory, similar solution

ABSTRACT: The steady-state two-phase laminar flow of a single-component fluid over a semi-infinite flat plate was studied analytically. The wall temperature T_w is assumed to be different from the saturation temperature T_s of phase 2 flow. Finite mass flow is assumed to exist between the stationary interface (film boiling or film condensation) of the two phases. The two-dimensional boundary layer equations are written for each phase with the following boundary conditions: at the wall, $u_2 = v_2 = 0$, $T_2 = T_w$; at infinity $u_1 \rightarrow U$, $T_1 \rightarrow T_\infty$; and at the interface $T_1 = T_2 = T_3$, and

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ACCESSION NR: AP4048847

$$\rho_1 \left(u_1 \frac{dh}{dx} - v_1 \right) = \rho_2 \left(u_2 \frac{dh}{dx} - v_2 \right),$$

$$\rho_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} \pm \rho_1 \left(u_1 \frac{dh}{dx} - v_1 \right) u_1 = \rho_2 \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} \pm \rho_2 \left(u_2 \frac{dh}{dx} - v_2 \right) u_2,$$

$$\lambda_1 \frac{\partial T_1}{\partial y} = \lambda_2 \frac{\partial T_2}{\partial y} \pm \rho_2 \left(u_2 \frac{dh}{dx} - v_2 \right).$$

To this is added the condition

$\partial u_1 / \partial y \rightarrow 0$ as $y \rightarrow \infty$, instead of the usual assumption, $u_1 = u_2$. All physical properties are assumed constant, and mass forces are neglected. To simplify the solution of the governing equations, it is assumed that phase 2 forms a very thin layer where inertia terms can be neglected. A similarity solution is attempted, and the stream function in each phase is represented respectively by

$$\psi_2 = v_1 H(\xi) f_2(\eta),$$

$$\psi_1 = v_1 \left[(\eta - 1) H(\xi) + \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} b H(\xi) f_1'(\eta) \right]$$

where $\eta = y/h(x)$ and $\xi = Ux/\nu$. The temperature distribution in phase 1 is

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ACCESSION NR: AP4048847

then given by

$$\theta_1(\eta) = 1 - \operatorname{erf} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{Pr_1}}{2} \times \left[(\eta-1) + \frac{\rho_1}{\rho_2} b \right] \right\} - \operatorname{erf} \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{Pr_1}}{2} \times \right. \\ \left. \times \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} b \right\} \left\{ \operatorname{erfc} \left[\frac{\sqrt{Pr_1}}{2} \times \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} b \right] \right\}^{-1}$$

where χ and b are parameters determined from the simultaneous solution of the boundary conditions at the interface. The Nusselt number in phase 2 is given by

$$Nu_{12} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{U_\infty \chi}{\nu_2}} \left\{ \frac{r Pr_2}{c_{p2} |\Delta T_2|} \left(1 + \frac{r Pr_2}{c_{p2} |\Delta T_2|} \right)^{-1} \right\}^{1/4}. \text{ The above transfer model is based}$$

on the physical hypothesis according to which the transfer mechanism of the amount of motion through the interface is completely determined by the mass flow through this interface. Experimental verification of this assumption is desirable. Orig. art. has: 21 equations and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya g. Moscow (Institute of Chemical-Mechanical Engineering)

Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: A740488/7

SUBMITTED: 30Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME,TD

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

Card 4/4

KAZENETS, E.F.

On functional characteristics of the thyroid gland during the treatment of schizophrenic patients with insulin and aminazine. Zhur.nevr. i psikh 60 no.8:1015-1018 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut psikiatrii (direktor - prof. D.D.Fedotov) AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(SCHIZOPHRENIA) (THYROID GLAND)
(CHLORPROMAZINE) (INSULIN)

KAZENKINA, G. A.

KAZENKINA, G. A.—"The Lithology and Facies of Devonian Deposits in the Rybinsk Depression as Possible Collectors of Petroleum." Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Petroleum. Laboratory of Lithology. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Geologicomineralogical Science).

SO Knizhanay letopis'
No 2, 1956.

KAZENKINA, G.A.

Authigenic titanium minerals in the coal-bearing deposits of western Transbaikalia (Tugny Depression). Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.4:45-50 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Tugny Valley--Titanium)

KAZENKINA, G.A.

Brief description of the lithological characteristics of Devonian
sediments in the Rybinskaya depression as possible oil-reservoir
rocks. Trudy Vost.-Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.14:136-153 '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(Siberia, Eastern--Petroleum Geology)

3(5,8)

AUTHOR:

Kazenkina, G. A.

SOV/20-124-4-47/67

TITLE:

Laumontite in the Conglomerates of the Berezovskaya Suite of the Tugnuyskaya Depression (Western Transbaikalia)
(Lomontit v konglomeratakh berezovskoy svity Tugnuyskoy vpadiny (Zapadnoye Zabaykal'ye))

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 4, pp 896-897 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Until recently zeolites were known as minerals that are mainly connected with hydrothermal processes. Of late, however, evidence has been accumulating on the fact that their genesis is an ordinary sedimentary one (Refs 1-3). The investigations conducted by the authoress have furnished additional data on zeolite formation, which confirm the latter theory. The authoress discovered an authigenic laumontite in the cement of the conglomerates, which fills in the micropores and minute fissures in "polymictous" sandstones. These sandstones constitute the cementing agents of the conglomerates mentioned in the title. The authoress recalls a description of the Berezovskaya suite (by A. A. Malyavkin, determined in 1931). Laumontite occurs extensively in the area (inter alia along the middle course of the river Kh-nkholoyka). Laumontite and the above mentioned conglomerates are described. Zeolite formation (as well

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SOV/20-124-4-47/67

Laumontite in the Conglomerates of the Berezovskaya Suite of the Tugnuyskaya Depression (Western Transbaikalia)

as the formation of other authigenic minerals) depends on the emergence of the requisite optimum conditions in the mud water (Eh, pH, concentrations of individual components). They are a result of the bioactivities of micro-organisms during the first moments of diagenesis. During the cementation of said conglomerates the formation of authigenic chlorite, titanium minerals, zeolite, hydromica, and pyrite took place at the time of the diagenesis stage in the mud. The grains at first acquired chlorite shells, above titanium mineral shells, and only then laumontite was added. These data, as well as the simultaneous occurrence of authigenic pyrite, point to the fact that a reducing medium is of advantage in laumontite formation (Ref 4). From the sectionally established sequence of the sedimentation of authigenic minerals it can be concluded that in the course of time the medium changed from an oxidizing into a reducing one. Thus the oxide forms of iron, which cover the mineral and rock chips in the form of shells, are inside the pores replaced by zeolite. In such cases the occurrence of CO_2 is of particular importance (Ref 3). As a consequence, the alkali reserve of the mud water is essentially increased. At the same time

Card 2/3

SOV/20-124-4-47/67

Laumontite in the Conglomerates of the Berezovskaya Suite of the Tugnuyskaya Depression (Western Transbaikalia)

the micro-organisms destroy the free oxygen, and the medium changes from an oxidative into a reductive one.- There are 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii Vostochno-Sibirskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Geology of the East-Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: October 11, 1958, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 9, 1958

Card 3/3

KAZENKINA, G. A.; LADOKHIN, N. P.

Geomorphology and bottom sediments in Proval Bay. Trudy VSGI
SO AN SSSR no.3:35-49 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

(Proval Bay—Geomorphology)
(Proval Bay—Sediments(Geology))

KAZENKIA, G.A.

Composition and formation of bottom sediments in Proval Bay.
Geol. i geofiz. no.3:48-60 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy geologicheskii institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR, Irkutsk.
(Proval Bay--Sediments(Geology))

KAZENKINA, G.A.; LADOKHIN, N.P.

Vertical distribution of recent sediments of Posol'sk Inlet on
Lake Baikal. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.1:165-167 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Vostochno-Sibirskiy geologicheskii institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.
(Lake Baikal--Sediments (Geology)--Analysis)

5(3), 5(4)

SOV/62-59-1-10/38

AUTHORS:

Nad', M. M., Talalayeva, T. V., Kazennikova, G. V.,
Kocheshkov, K. A.

TITLE:

Fluorinated Styrenes (Ftorirovannyye stiroly) Communication
I. 2,4-Difluoro Styrene (Soobshcheniye 1. 2,4-Diftorstirol)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk,
1959, Nr 1, pp 65 - 70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the present paper the authors synthesized 2,4-difluoro styrene for the first time. 2,4-difluoro-phenyl lithium was also obtained for the first time from 2,4-dibromo benzene and n-butyl lithium at low temperatures. The initial m-difluoro benzene was obtained from hydrochloric m-phenyl diamine. The synthesis was performed in several ways (Scheme). The following variants proved to be the most favorable:
a) m-difluoro benzene (I) was condensed with acetyl chloride in the presence of aluminum chloride in carbon disulfide at 35°. The yield of 2,4-difluoro-aceto phenone (II) amounted to 80-85%. (II) was reduced by the effect of sodium boron hydride solution of 10-15% in aqueous alcohol under very soft conditions at temperatures below 50°. The yield

Card 1/3

Fluorinated Styrenes. Communication I. 2,4-Difluoro Styrene SOV/62-59-1-10/38

of 2,4-difluoro phenyl-methyl carbinol (III) amounted to 85%, which was dehydrogenated by sulfuric acid potassium (Ref 11). The yield of 2,4-difluoro styrene (IV) amounted to ~70% in that case. The compound represents a mobile, colorless and pungent liquid. Boiling point 50-51° (28 mm).
b) 2,4-difluoro phenyl-methyl carbinol (III) was synthesized by way of lithium and organo-magnesium compounds; 2,4-difluoro-phenyl lithium (VI) was obtained by the effect of ether solution of 2,4-difluoro-bromo benzene on the ether solution of n-butyl lithium at -70°. A large quantity of acetaldehyde was added to the transparent 2,4-difluoro-phenyl lithium solution at -65 - -70°. The yield of 2,4-difluoro phenyl-methyl carbinol (III) amounted to 97%. The authors tried to synthesize directly 2,4-difluoro styrene by the condensation of vinyl bromide with 2,4-difluoro phenyl magnesium bromide in the presence of cobalt chloride (in nitrogen) (Ref 17). The yield of styrene (IV) was small: ~5 - 7% (as dibromide). There are 1 figure and 19 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

Card 2/3

Fluorinated Styrenes. Communication I. 2,4-Difluoro Styrene SOV/62-59-1-10/38

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-Chemical Institute im. L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: April 19, 1957

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721410001-5

5(3), 5(4)
AUTHORS:

Nad', M. M., Talalayeva, T. V., Kuzennikova, G. V.,
Kocheshkov, K. A.

SOV/62-59-1-11/38

TITLE:

Fluorinated Styrenes (Ftorirovannyye stiroly) Communication II. 2,4-Difluoro- β -Fluoro Styrene and 2,4-Difluoro- β,β -Difluoro Styrene (Soobshcheniye 2. 2,4-Diftor- β -ftorstirol i 2,4-diftor- β,β -diftorstirol)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 1, pp 71 - 75 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the present paper the authors described the synthesis of styrenes which were fluorinated both in the side chain and nucleus. 2,4-difluoro- β -fluoro styrene and 2,4-difluoro- β,β -difluoro styrene were synthesized for the first time (Diagram). 2,4-difluoro- β -fluoro styrene was obtained on the basis of 2,4-difluoro- ω,ω -difluoro-aceto phenone (VI). This ketone was obtained in two ways by using m-difluoro benzene and 2,4-difluoro-bromo benzene as initial compounds. The condensation in difluoro acetic acid with 2,4-difluoro-phenyl lithium (V) at $\sim -70^{\circ}$ proved to be the most favorable.

Card 1/3

Fluorinated Styrenes. Communication II. 2,4-Difluoro-
 β -Fluoro Styrene and 2,4-Difluoro- β,β -Difluoro Styrene

SOV/62-59-1-11/38

2,4-difluoro- ω,ω -difluoro-aceto phenone was therein obtained in a yield of 50%. Furthermore, (VI) was reduced with sodium boron hydride in which 2,4-difluoro-phenyl difluoro-methyl carbinol (VII) was formed in a yield of 90%. The hydroxyl group of (VII) was substituted by chlorine under the influence of thionyl chloride in pyridine. The yield of 2,4-difluoro- α -chloro- β,β -difluoro benzene (VIII) amounted to 80%. Under the influence of zinc dust upon compound (VIII) 2,4-difluoro- β -fluoro styrene (IX) was synthesized in acetamide in a yield of 82%. 2,4-difluoro- β,β -difluoro styrene (XIII) was synthesized in a similar way. The yield amounted to 40%. The 2,4-difluoro-aceto phenone and m-difluoro benzene used in the synthesis were obtained according to the method described in Communication 1. Difluoro acetic acid and difluoro chloro acetic acid were separated from corresponding sodium salts in a yield of 70-80%. There is 1 figure.

Card 2/3

Fluorinated Styrenes. Communication II. 2,4-Difluoro- β -Fluoro Styrene and 2,4-Difluoro- β,β -Difluoro Styrene

SOV/62-59-1-11/38

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-Chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: April 19, 1957

Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721410001-5

5(3), 5(4)
AUTHORS:

Nad', M. M., Talalayeva, T. V., Kazennikova, G. V.,
Kocheshkov, K. A.

TITLE:

Fluorinated Styrenes (Ftorirovannyye stiroly). Communication 3.
Side-Chain Fluorinated Styrenes (Soobshcheniye 3. Stiroly,
ftorirovannyye v bokuvoy tsepi)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk,
1959, Nr 2, pp 272-277 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the present paper the authors present data concerning the synthesis of β -fluoro styrene, β,β -difluoro styrene, α,β -difluoro styrene and α -fluoro- β -chloro styrene. β -fluoro styrene and α -fluoro- β -chloro styrene are described for the first time. The synthesis methods of β,β -difluoro styrene and α,β -difluoro styrene devised by the authors deviate from the conventional methods described in publications. For the synthesis of ω,ω -difluoro-acetophenone phenyl lithium was condensed with difluoro-acetic acid at -70° . The yield was 70%. Besides dichloro-acetophenone was fluorinated in dry glycerin under the influence of potassium fluoride. Difluoro-acetophenone was obtained in a yield of $\sim 35\%$. This was reduced under the influence of sodium

Card 1/3

SOV/62-59-2-14/40

. Fluorinated Styrenes. Communication 3. Side-Chain Fluorinated Styrenes

fluorination with antimony trifluoride the α -chloro- α,β,β -trifluoro benzene (30-40%) was obtained. By the action of zinc in acetamide β -difluoro styrene (45-50%) was formed at 125° after 40 minutes. α -fluoro- β -chloro styrene: $\alpha,\alpha,\beta,\beta$ -tetrachloro-ethyl benzene was obtained by means of phosphorus pentachloride from dichloro acetophenone (37-40%). This was fluorinated with antimony trifluoride to α,α -difluoro- β,β -dichloro-ethyl benzene (46-49%). By the action of zinc in acetamide α -fluoro- β -chloro styrene was obtained in a yield of ~80%. There are 5 references.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-Chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUPMITTED: April 19, 1957

Card 3/3

5 (3)

AUTHORS:

Talalayeva, T. V., Kazennikova, G. V., SOV/79-29-5-33/75
Kocheshkov, K. A.

TITLE:

Fluorinated Styrenes (Ftorirovannyye stirol'y). IV. 2,5-Difluoro-styrene and 2,5-Difluoro- β -fluoro-styrene (IV. 2,5-Difloratsional i 2,5-diflor- β -flostirol)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, No 5,
pp 1593-1595 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The method of synthesizing styrene derivatives with two fluorine atoms on the nucleus was devised by the authors on the basis of 2,4-difluoro-styrene (Ref 1). For the production of the compounds mentioned in the title 1,4-difluoro-benzene was used as initial substance. This was obtained from the hydrochloride of p-phenylene diamine by bis-diazotization at -15° in concentrated nitrous acid, conversion into bis-diazonium-boron fluoride at the same temperature, and thermal decomposition of the latter compound. In contrast with the statements of other authors (Ref 2) with respect to difficulties in the bis-diazotization of the hydrochloride of p-phenylene diamine, this reaction could be performed in large doses, if the low temperature mentioned was maintained.

Card 1/3

Fluorinated Styrenes. IV. 2,5-Difluoro-styrene and
2,5-Difluoro- β -fluoro-styrene

SOV/79-23-5-39/75

Bromination of 1,4-difluoro-benzene offers a low yield of 2,5-difluoro-bromo-benzene. Besides, 2,5-difluoro-1,4-dibromo-benzene is formed. From 2,5-difluoro-bromo-benzene the 2,5-difluoro-phenyl-lithium was obtained in nearly quantitative yield with *n*-butyl-lithium (or ethyl-lithium) in ether solution at -70° . By condensation with acetaldehyde (at -70°) 2,5-difluoro-phenyl-methyl carbinol was formed. By ordinary dehydrogenation 2,5-difluoro-styrene was obtained in the presence of potassium bisulfate. The condensation of 1,4-difluoro-benzene with acetyl chloride in carbon disulfide under the influence of aluminum trichloride is not possible. The preparation of the second compound mentioned in the title was based on 2,5-difluoro-phenyl-lithium, the formation of which was described earlier. It was condensed at -70° with difluoro acetic acid. The 2,5-difluoro- ω,ω -difluoro-acetophenone obtained was reduced with sodium-boron hydride to give 2,5-difluoro-phenyl-difluoro-methyl-carbinol. The carbinol was transformed by means of thionyl chloride into 2,5-difluoro- β,β -difluoro- α -chloroethylbenzene, and this was reduced by zinc in acetamide to form 2,5-difluoro- β -fluoro-

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Fluorinated Styrenes. IV. 2,5-Difluoro-styrene and
2,5-Difluoro- β -fluoro-styrene

007/79-29-5-39/79

styrene. The experimental describes the reactions and
the physical data of the compounds obtained. There are
5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskii institut imeni L. Ya. Kurnakova
(Institute of Physical Chemistry imeni L. Ya. Kurnakova)

SUBMITTED: April 2, 1958

Card 3/3

66467

SOV/20-129-1-33/64

~~5(2,3,4)~~ 5.3700 (B)

AUTHORS:

Rodionov, A. N., Kazennikova, G. V., Talalayeva, T. V.,
Shigorin, D. N., Kocheshkov, K. A., Corresponding Member AS USSR

TITLE:

The Infra-red Spectra and Structure of Acetylenides of Lithium

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 129, Nr 1, pp 121-124
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Acetylene and its derivatives can form complexes with each other and with several solvents by means of the hydrogen bond as well as interaction of π -electrons of the group: $\text{—C}\equiv\text{C—}$ (Ref 2). It could be assumed that the substitution of one hydrogen atom by one lithium atom in acetylene and acetylene derivatives with the aid of electrons of the C-Li bond and the π -electrons of the $\text{C}\equiv\text{C}$ group will increase the complex-forming capacity of these compounds. In order to explain the structure of this group of compounds the authors investigated the spectra of lithium acetylenide, lithium methylacetylenide, lithium ethylacetylenide, lithium tertiary butylacetylenide, and lithium phenylacetylenide. Spectra of acetylenides and phenylacetylenides of potassium and sodium etc. were plotted in comparison. The results are summarized in figures 1 and 2 and table 1. The paper under review proved that

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66487

SOV/20-129-1-33/64

The Infra-red Spectra and Structure of Acetylenides
of Lithium

the molecules of lithium acetylenides in crystals form stable complexes (ammonia) with each other as well as with other compounds. The recorded bands about 1060 and 1080 cm^{-1} may be assigned to the valence vibrations of the groups $\text{—C}\equiv\text{C—Li...}$ in the complexes. The frequency of the valence vibration of the free groups $\text{—C}\equiv\text{C—Li}$ seems to be 1200 cm^{-1} , as was observed in the case of lithium phenylacetylenide. Thus the authors' assumption (Ref 6) that lithium acetylenides show a stronger tendency towards complex formation than acetylene itself has been proved. This may be explained by increased polarity of the $\text{—C}\equiv\text{C—Li}$ bond (compared with $\text{—C}\equiv\text{C—H}$) as well as by a more probable cooperation of one valence electron of the lithium atom using the p-orbit. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 6 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im.
L. Ya. Karpova (Scientific Physico-chemical Research Institute
imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED:

July 6, 1959

Card 2/2

KAZENNIKOVA, G.V.; TALALAYEVA, T.V.; ZIMIN, A.V.; SIMONOV, A.P.; KOCHESHKOV, K.A.

Synthesis of side chain fluorinated vinylnaphthalenes. Izv.AN SSSR.
Otd.khim.nauk no.5:835-838 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya.Karpova.
(Naphthalene)

5360

25041
S/062/61/000/006/003/010
B118/B220

AUTHORS: Kazennikova, G. V., Talalayeva, T. V., Zimin, A. V., Simonov, A. P., and Kocheshkov, E. A.

TITLE: Fluorinated styrenes. Report on α, β -trifluoro-styrenes

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdel'nye khimicheskiye nauk, no. 6, 1961, 1063-1965

TEXT: In the present study, α, β -trifluoro-styrenes were synthesized by condensation of tetrafluoro-ethylene with organo-lithium compounds of the aromatic series:



It has been found that the yield in α, β -trifluoro-styrene amounts to 25-15% when the phenyl lithium solution is added to the tetrafluoro-ethylene at -75°C ; at lower temperatures (down to -120°C) the yield does not increase. It may, however, be increased up to 50-60% if an excess of pure tetrafluoro-ethylene is allowed to pass rapidly through a dilute ether
Card 1/3

25041
S/062/6 K00/006/003/010
B118, 1270

Fluorinated styrenes Report

solution of phenyl lithium for 1 to 2 hr. Concentrated solutions of the latter (or a longer passage of tetrafluoro-ethylene) reduces the yield to 14-20%. The condensation of tetrafluoro-ethylene with organolithium compounds at low temperatures may be used generally for the synthesis of new α, β, β -trifluoro-styrenes and perfluoro-vinyl compounds. Depending on the radical RLi, the yield usually amounts to 40-50% and sometimes to 15-20%. The corresponding difluoro-stilbene forms as a by-product. The monomeric α, β, β -trifluoro-styrenes obtained are stable in sealed ampullae in argon atmosphere over a small amount of copper powder from -20°C to -55°C. The formation of the dimer is insignificant. α, β, β -trifluoro-p-methyl styrene (40%), α, β, β -trifluoro-o-methyl styrene (55%), α, β, β -trifluoro-m-methyl styrene (46%), α, β, β -trifluoro-p-chloro-styrene (10%), α, β, β -trifluoro-p-bromo-styrene (5-10%), α -perfluoro-vinyl naphthalene (10%) were synthesized by this method. Tetrafluoro-ethylene with tetramethylene dilithium, pentamethylene dilithium, and decamethylene dilithium gives the unsaturated compounds $CF_2=CF(CH_2)_nCF=CF_2$ (55%). With butyl lithium, only the compound $p-C_4H_9CF=CF_2$ was obtained. The infrared spectra of the

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25041
S/062/61/000/006/003/010
B118/B220

Fluorinated styrenes. Report...

compounds obtained were taken. The styrenes were analyzed by the method of A. V. Zimin et al. (Dokl. AN SSSR, 126, 784 (1959)). There are 1 table and 8 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The 3 references to English-language publications read as follows: 1) P. Tarrant, D. A. Warner, J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 76, 1624 (1954); pat. USA 2804464 (1957); 2) S. Dixon, J. Organ. Chem. 21, 400 (1956); 3) D. I. Livingston, P. M. Kamath, R. S. Corley, J. Polymer. Sci. 20, 485 (1956); W. G. Barb, J. Polymer Sci. 37, 515 (1959).

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: April 1, 1960

Card 3/3

5.3600

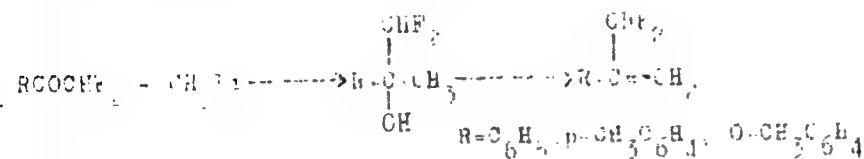
25042
S/062/61/039/006/004/010
B118/B220

AUTHORS: Kazennikova, G. V., Talalayeva, T. V., Zimin, A. V., and
Kocheshkov, K. A.

TITLE: Fluorinated styrenes. Report 6. α -Difluoro-methyl styrenes
and α -trifluoro-methyl styrenes

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh
nauk. no. 6, 1961. 1086 - 1089

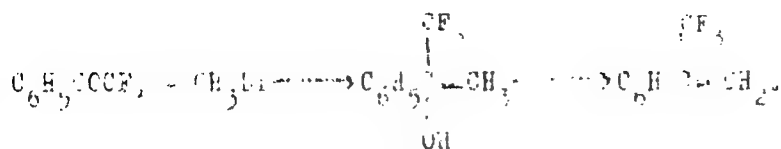
TEXT: The present paper deals with the synthesis of α -difluoro-methyl
styrene, α -difluoro-methyl-p-methyl styrene, α -difluoro-methyl-o-methyl
styrene, α -trifluoro-methyl styrene, and α -trifluoro-methyl-o-fluoro-
styrene according to the equation:



Card 1/3

Fluorinated styrenes Reports

55012
S:062/6:000/006:004/010
B:15/B220



Starting from phenyl magnesium bromide and α -fluoro phenyl magnesium bromide, α -trifluoro-methyl styrene and α -trifluoro-phenyl- β -fluoro-styrene were obtained by using trifluoro-acetone as the carbonyl stage. The most convenient method proved to be the use of methyl lithium and α -difluoro-aceto-phenones or α -trifluoro-acetophenones which are easily accessible for synthesis and obtained from al. and fluorinated acids (or their diethyl amides). The condensation of methyl lithium with fluorinated acetophenones is effected at temperatures between -20°C and -25°C in ether, resulting in tertiary carbinols with yields between 80 and 95%. The dehydration of the carbinols is effected by phosphorus pentoxide (yield of 65 - 85%). Moreover, p-chloro-styrene was synthesized. There are 10 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 6-non-Soviet-bloc. The references to Card 2/3

25042

S/062/61/000/006/004/C10

B118/B220

Fluorinated styrenes. Report...

English-language publications read as follows: 1) P. Tarrant, R. E. Taylor, J. Organ. Chem. 24, 238(1958). 2) K. T. Dishard, R. Levine, J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 78, 2268(1956); 77, 3656(1955); I. D. Park, R. E. Noble, I. R. Lacher, J. Organ. Chem. 23, 1396(1956); D. A. Rausch, A. M. Lovelace, L. E. Coleman, A. M. Lovelace, J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 79, 4983(1957); J. Organ. Chem. 21, 1328(1956). 3) T. McGroth, R. Levine, J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 77, 3656(1955).

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: June 1, 1960

X

Card 3/3

KAZENNIKOVA, G.V.; TALALAYEVA, T.V.; ZIMIN, A.V.; SIMONOV, A.P.; KOCHESHKOV,
K.A.

Fluorinated styrenes. Report 5: α, β, β -Trifluorostyrenes. Izv.
AN SSSR, Otd. khim. nauk no. 6: 1063-1065 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya.Karpova.
(Styrene)

KAZENNIKOVA, G.V.; TALALAYEVA, T.V.; ZIMIN, A.V.; KOCHESHKOV, K.A.

Fluorinated styrenes. Report 6: α -difluoromethylstyrenes and
 α -trifluoromethylstyrenes. Izv.AN SSSR,Otd.khim.nauk no.6:1066-
1069 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya.Karpova.
(Styrene)

35289

S/190/62/004/006/016/026
B124/B138

15. P100

AUTHORS: Dokukina, A. F., Yegorova, Ye. I., Kazennikova, G. V., Koton, M. M., Kocheshkov, K. A., Smirnova, Z. A., Talalayeva, T. V.

TITLE: Synthesis and polymerization (copolymerization) of fluoron-substituted styrenes. I. Copolymerization of fluoron-substituted styrenes with vinyl monomers

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 6, 1962, 885 - 888

TEXT: This paper describes the authors' experiments in the production and characterization of the copolymers of α , β , β' -trifluoro styrene with 2,5-dimethyl styrene and methyl methacrylate; o-, m- and p-methyl- α , β , β' -trifluoro styrene with styrene, α , β -difluoro- β' -chloro styrene with styrene, and 2,5-difluoro styrene. The emulsion used for copolymerization consisted of 80 - 85 % water, 2.5 emulsifier (sodium stearate or oleate), and 0.5 % persulfate initiator. The monomer mixture, which was added dropwise after heating to 80 - 90°C, contained azoisobutyric acid dinitrile (0.5 %) as initiator. Eleven copolymers of the above monomers were obtained. Their compositions and properties are given in Table 2. The heat Card 1/0

2

Synthesis and polymerization ...

S/190/62/004/006/016/026
B124/B138

resistance of the copolymers thus produced increases with the fluorostyrene content in the copolymer. An exception is that of α,β -difluoro- β' -chloro styrene with styrene, the heat resistance of which is 4°C higher than that of polystyrene produced under similar conditions. This is probably due to the low concentration of substituted styrene (16 mole%) in the copolymer, and to the extremely low molecular weight of the product ($M_n = 0.05$). There are 2 tables. The English-language references are: D. Livingstone, J. Polymer Sci., 20, 485, 1956; M. Prober, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 75, 268, 1953.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of High-molecular Compounds of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 11, 1961

Table 2: Copolymerization time, yield, composition and intrinsic viscosities of the copolymers. Legend: (A) length, hours; (B) copolymer yield, %; (C) composition of copolymer (mole%); (D) intrinsic viscosities of the benzene solutions of copolymers at 20°C; (E) copolymers of

Card 2/2

VASIL'YEVA, V.N.; KOCHESHKOV, K.A.; TALALAYEVA, T.V.; PANOV, Ye.M.;
KAZENNIKOVA, G.V.; SOROKINA, R.S.; PETRIY, O.P.

Dipole moments and structure of some fluorine-substituted
styrenes. Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.4:844-846 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya.Karpova. 2. Chlen-
korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kocheshkov).
(Styrene--Dipole moments) (Fluorine compounds)

BR

ACCESSION NR: AT4040555

S/2564/64/004/000/0101/0112

AUTHOR: Kazennov, B. A.

TITLE: Cultivation of lead sulfide monocrystals by the Tamman method

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut kristallografi. Rost kristallov, v. 4, 1964, 101-112

TOPIC TAGS: crystallography, crystal growth, lead sulfide, lead sulfide monocrystal, lead sulfide crystallization, galenite, Tamman method

ABSTRACT: By means of the convenient Tamman method, the author was able to prepare PbS monocrystals of varying shape (scales, clusters, conic-cylindrical and large irregular crystals), weighing up to 150g with dimensions of as much as 90 x 22 mm, from relatively impure starting material. The purified PbS powder or pellets, degassed for 4-6 hrs. at 500C in a vacuum and contained in 100-230 mm long, 8-22 mm in diameter quartz ampoules, were melted and crystallized in a 300 mm long, 35 mm in diameter tubular oven of the Electrodelo plant (Leningrad), as shown in the Enclosure. The 5-7 hr. process includes approximately 3 hours of heating up to 1180-1200C, 1/2-1 hr. of holding at this temperature and 2-3 hrs. of cooling down to 1000C.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4040555

The 1-2.5 hr. process of crystal growth, during which the isotherm of solidification passes from the bottom to the top of the melt, occurs during the controlled cooling of the oven from 1150 to 1114C. The particular conditions leading to the formation of the four types of PbS crystals are described. The preparation (from PbSO_4), purification, pre-melting treatment and determination of the melting point of the PbS used are described in detail. Monocrystals obtained from natural galenite, purified by the same procedure, did not differ in quality from those obtained from synthetic PbS. "The author thanks R. Ya. Berlag for suggesting the subject, L. P. Strakhov, M. I. Rudenko, V. A. Frank-Kamenetskiy and V. V. Nardov for interest in the work and assistance in its fulfillment, and O. P. Bochkova, T. M. Morushkina and her collaborators for the spectral analyses of the samples." Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kristallografi AN SSSR (Institute of Crystallography, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 007

DATA ACQ: 02Jul64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 013

OTHER: 012

Card 2/3

KAZENNOV, M. N.

Kazennov, M. N. -- "Methods of Investigation and Evaluation of the Ability of Ores to be Crushed in Ball Mills." Cand Tech Sci, Leningrad Mining Inst, Leningrad 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Khimiya, No 1, Jan 54)

SO: SUM 168, 22 July 1954

KAZENNOV, M. N.

Kazennov, M. N. — "Methods of Investigation and Evaluation of the Degree of Pulverization of Ores in Ball Mills." Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow Inst of Nonferrous Metals and Gold imeni M. I. Kalinin, Moscow, 1955 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 24, 11 June 1955, Moscow, Pages 91-104

KAZENNOV, M.N.
OZOLIN, L.T., kand.tekhn.nauk; *KAZENNOV, M.N.*

Hydrostatic indicator of pulp density in jigs. TSvet.met. 28
no.4:7-8 J1-Ag '55. (MIRA 10:11)
(Ore dressing)

KAZENNOV, M.N.

137-1958-2-2229

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 3 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Derkach, V.G., Yevsiovich, S.G., Kazennov, M.N.

TITLE: The Starting and Process Control Adjustment of a Concentration Plant of the Krivoy Rog Southern Mining and Concentrating Combine (Opyt puska i regulirovki obogatitel'noy fabriki Krivorozhskogo yuzhnogo gorno-obogatitel'nogo kombinata)

PERIODICAL: Obogashcheniye rud, 1957, Nr 2, pp 38-49

ABSTRACT: An account is given of the characteristics of the crude ore as it arrives at the plant. Described also are the plant's general layout, the arrangement of its equipment (Transl. Note: This includes liquid-chemical treatment tubs, furnaces, etc.), the defects in its layout and arrangement of equipment, the changes made in the course of establishing control procedures for the plant's operation, and the make-up of its basic equipment. Indices of plant performance are included, and procedures are recommended for adoption after establishment of its operational control system.
A.Sh.

Card 1/1 1. Industrial plants—Work functions

KAZENKOV, H.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Selecting a flowsheet for crushing hard ores. Obog. rud. 2
no.4:20-28 '57. (MIRA 11:8)
(Ore dressing) (Crushing machinery)

SOV/137-58-7-14016

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 4 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kazennov, M. N., Ozolin, L. T., Fomin, Ya. I.

TITLE. Beneficiation of the Hematite-magnetite Ores of the Olenegorsk Deposit (Obogashcheniye gematito-magnetitovykh rud Olenegorskogo mestorozhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: [Tr.] Vses. n.-i. i proyekt. in-ta mekhan. obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh, 1957, Nr 102, pp 11-42

ABSTRACT: The dressability of the ore was tested by a variety of procedures: wet and dry magnetic separation on separators having a weak magnetic field to separate the magnetite concentrate, dry separation on strong-field separators and gravitational processes to separate the hematite concentrate, and the magnetic roasting process to separate magnetite and hematite concentrates. The procedure developed, including magnetic separation and gravitation, permits the production of a concentrate containing 60% Fe, with recovery of 90% of the Fe. A flotation method has been successfully developed at the Mekhanobr institute to dress finely-disseminated hematite ores. The launching of the first production line of the mill showed that

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SOV / 137-58-7-14016

Beneficiation of the Hematite-magnetite Ores of the Olenegorsk Deposit

Uninterrupted operation and attainment of the planned qualitative and quantitative indices requires a change in the process procedure. The changes are the following: employment of 2-stage comminution, introduction of secondary separation by magnetic means, secondary crushing of the middlings with the initial ore, elimination of the two-cell pulsator jigs provided to precipitate the middlings after fine grinding, and replacement of the filters provided in the design by spiral classifiers. Tests were made of "plan-filters" [interpreted to mean an Oliver-type plane-surface rotating vacuum filter. Transl. Ed. Note] which dewatered the concentrate to 9% moisture content. It is recommended that secondary separation of the concentrate and flotation be introduced.

1. Iron ores--Processing 2. Iron ores--Flotation

A. Sh.

Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-10-20701

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 52 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kachan, I.N., Kazennov, M.N., Povarov, A.I.

TITLE: Grinding and Leaching of Nepheline Clinker at the Volkhov Plant (Izmel'cheniye i vyshchelachivaniye nefelinovogo speka na Volkhovskom zavode)

PERIODICAL: [Tr.] Vses. n.-i. i proyektn. in-ta mekhan. obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh, 1957, Nr 102, pp 222-228

ABSTRACT: Descriptions are provided of the results of laboratory experiments at VAMI in the development of a rational method of extracting Al_2O_3 from alumina raw material and of technical assistance to the Volkhov Aluminum Plant in starting an alumina department with regard to setting up the process of grinding and leaching of nepheline clinker in hot caustics.

N.P.

1. Nephelite--Processing

Card 1/1

KAZENKOV, M.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Technical assistance given the Kirov Plant in crushing molding materials. Trudy Mekhanobr no.102:338-342 '57. (MIRA 11:9)
(Crushing machinery) (Foundry machinery and supplies)

KAZENNOV, M.N., technolog

Closed circuit comminution control with a constant water consumption. Obog. rud 4 no.2:32-36 '59. (MIRA 14:8)
(Crushing machinery) (Automatic control)

KAZEMNOV, M.N.; YEGOROVA, N.A.

Ball mill operations at the Southern Ore-Dressing Combine. Obog.
rud 4 no.4:45-50 '59. (MIRA 14:8)

(Crushing machinery)

KAZENNOV, M.N.

Operating conditions of ball mills for second stage comminution.
Obog. rud 4 no.6:25-29 '59. (MIRA 14:8)
(Crushing machinery)

KAZENNOV, M.N.

Flowsheets for the crushing of magnetite ores. Obog. rud 5
no.3:24-26 '60. (MIRA 14:8)
(Magnetite) (Crushing machinery)

KAZENNOV, M.N.; TOVE, P.L.

Number of cone-type crushers and their correlation in
industrial flowsheets. Gor. zhur no.10:77-80 0 '61.

(MIR' 15:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy
institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh,
Leningrad.

(Crushing machinery)

OZOLIN, L.T.; KAZENNOV, M.N.

Industrial testing of new flowsheets for the treatment of magnetic concentrates at the Olenogorsk Plant. Obog. rud 6 no.1:3-9 '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

(Olenogorsk--Magnetic separation of ores)

OZOLIN, L.T.; KAZENNOV, M.N.; PLATUNOV, A.A.

Flowsheets of regrinding and flotation of nonmagnetic products
at the Olenegorsk Plant. Obog. rud 6 no.3:12-17 '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Olenegorsk--Ore dressing)

OZOLIN, L.T.; KAZENNOV, M.N.

Comparing methods of classifying a material before jigging; tests at the
Olenogorsk Plant. Obeg. rud 7 no.3:12-17 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Olenogorsk--Ore dressing)

KAZENNOV, M.N.; YASHIN, V.P.

Interrepublic school on the cominution of nonferrous metal
ores. Obog. rud. 8 no.3:51-52 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

KAZENNOV, S. A.

USSR/Engineering - Castings, Dimensions, Dec 51
Analysis

"Systems of Weight Tolerances for Castings," S. A.
Kazennov, Engr

"Ittey Proizvod" No 12, pp 19, 20

Reviews existing method for detg summary dimensional tolerance of assembly in respect to its parts and suggests new method based on theory of probability. Discusses graphical representation of normal and rectangular laws of probability and

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USSR/Engineering - Castings, Dimensions, Dec 51
Analysis (Contd)

gives eqs for calg tolerances according to both laws. Method permits decrease in summary dimensional tolerance and consequently in wt tolerance without any harm to quality control over castings.

203733